

## Israel protests Hercules sales to Syria

TEL AVIV, July 21 (R). — Israel has told the United States it is displeased about the reported sale of Hercules transport planes to Syria, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the Knesset (parliament) today.

The Hercules are Israel's main military transport aircraft and three were used in the raid on Entebbe airport to release more than 100 hijack hostages from an Air France Airbus.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Polisario reports skirmishes

ALGIERS, July 21 (R). — The Algerian-backed Polisario Front independence movement claimed today that its guerrillas killed 30 Moroccan troops and wounded 49 in three ambushes in the past few days in southern Morocco and the Western Sahara.

A military communique, published here, said 15 Mauritanian troops were killed in the same period, Polisario losses and the exact dates of the clashes were not specified.

## Details of Egypt, Jordan pact issued

CAIRO, July 21 (R). — Egypt and Jordan have agreed to treat any armed attack against one as an attack against the other, according to the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, said each country was committed to go to the aid of the other if attacked.

The two countries have also decided to form a joint defence council and a joint chiefs of staff.

The agency said the defence council would be made up of the foreign and war ministers of both countries and would draw up a joint policy of mutual cooperation.

The pact will also endorse recommendations by the joint chiefs of staff.

The council will meet alternately in Cairo and Khartoum once every six months or when circumstances necessitate such a meeting, according to the text.

The joint chiefs of staff will comprise the chiefs of staff of both countries, and an equal number of officers, in accordance with the pact adopted by the joint defence council.

The joint chiefs of staff will work out the necessary plans to coordinate the fighting efficiency of armed forces and the development of those forces.

They will meet once every three months or when the need arises. Meetings will be held alternately in both capitals.

The 25-year pact will be approved by the constitutional machinery of both countries before it would be ratified.

The pact is automatically renewable for five years unless either country tells the other of its intention to withdraw.



MARTIAN PANORAMA — These two photographs, top is left, bottom is right, make up a 300 degree panoramic view of the red planet transmitted by Viking 1 Tuesday just after touchdown on the surface of Mars. Objects in foreground are part of the spacecraft. At left in top picture is a sand dune. Shapes of hills can be seen on horizon. Patches of bright sand, rocks and boulders are in middle. In bottom photo, projections on horizon represent rims of impact craters. A sand dune is at extreme right behind Viking's antenna. Quality of the pictures has been enhanced by computer. (AP wirephoto).

## Mars is really red; Viking transmits evidence of nitrogen

PASADENA, California, July 21 (R). — The red surface of Mars that has awed mankind since the beginning of recorded history really is red, the first colour picture relayed to earth showed today.

The photograph, shot by the Viking landing craft, revealed brownish-red soil, littered with beige-coloured rocks, rather like the deserts of southwestern America and Australia. The sky was light blue.

"It's a very exciting thing to see this definite reddish colouration... this is quite surprisingly terrestrial-like — a pleasant scene, definitely not the colour of the moon," said scientist Dr. Thomas Mutch.

Mars' curious reddish hue has always evoked thoughts of blood and fire and ancient cultures associated it with war gods. But until now scientists were not sure whether the red glow was real or a trick played by the diffusion of light.

The colour picture was the latest triumph for the American spacecraft which has already given man his first close-up glimpse of the planet and confirmed traces of nitrogen — one of the main ingredients for life — in its atmosphere.

"It's a surprisingly earth-like desert scene," said Dr. Mutch, head of the Viking surface photographing team after the picture flashed on television screens at the jet propulsion laboratory.

The Viking lander, a day after its flawless touchdown in what is thought to be a dried-up lake in the northern hemisphere, today sent back three single-colour pictures of the surrounding terrain. One was red, another green, and a third blue.

When they reached laboratories here, a computer picked out the quantity of each colour present on Mars and merged them to form the final colour picture.

"It is a very faithful rendering of the scene," Dr. Mutch said. "It is very natural colours."

The rocks scattered over the Martian surface leading out to a rugged horizon about two miles (3 km) away showed up a light beige against the red soil.

Nitrogen, essential to all animal and plant life on earth, has never been detected before on Mars though its presence in tiny quantities has been guessed at by scientists.

"This is a big, big step in the direction of finding life on Mars," said a space agency spokesman Mr. Don Bane.

The amount of nitrogen, a colourless odourless gas, detected by Viking in the Martian atmosphere was put at three per cent. On earth four-fifths of the air is nitrogen.

The confirmation of its presence on Mars is important because the other basic constituents of life as we know it have already been detected there — but this is a far cry from saying there is even the most rudimentary form of life on Mars.

Scientists may find out more in a week's time when equipment aboard the landing vehicle gets to work chemically analysing the red soil.

## U.N.'s ECWA: Arabs face food shortages

GENEVA, July 21, (R) — Arab countries in western Asia and the Gulf region face serious food shortages which could worsen in the coming years despite healthy industrial growth, a top United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) official said today.

Reporting to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, which meets here until August 6, ECWA executive secretary Mohammad Said Al Attar said an economic survey by the ECWA had "highlighted the seriousness of the present food situation and the probability that the gap will widen between demand for food and agricultural production."

He gave no figures about estimated shortfalls but added that through planned agricultural development ECWA region countries could substantially increase output of foods such as wheat, vegetables, oils, meat, and other animal products.

The pace and prospects for industrialisation continued to improve largely because of additional wealth brought by the 1973 oil price rises, Mr. Al Attar said.

New projects to build fertilizer, petrochemical, aluminium, and steel and cement factories, were under study in ECWA countries who were also keen to tighten economic cooperation amongst themselves, he added.

ECWA comprises Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, North and South Yemen.

Economic activity in the region remained buoyant last year but the rate of income growth had slowed down compared to 1974, Mr. Al Attar said.

1975 oil revenues in the area were not expected to be much higher than the \$45,000 million in 1974, compared to \$9,200 million the previous year.

This was because oil production

## As Arab peace troops move into Beirut PLO delegation heads for Damascus talks

BEIRUT, July 21 (R). — A Palestinian delegation headed for Damascus today shortly after Arab peace-keeping troops moved under fire into positions along a key road linking the rightist and leftist zones of Beirut.

As the white-helmeted Saudi Arabian troops approached along the museum road they were met by a hail of mortar shells.

No soldiers were wounded, but one civilian from the area around the Barbir Hospital was reported killed and 14 were wounded.

By mid-day eye-witnesses said that district was calm. More traffic was passing along the road between rightist east Beirut and the leftist west than has crossed for many weeks, they said.

A five-man team of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials was on its way to Damascus tonight, accompanied by Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud.

The delegation, which hopes to meet Syrian President Hafez Assad, was sent in response to an appeal by Major Jalloud, who is trying to reconcile the Syrians and the Palestinians.

Some optimism over the general situation was expressed by Major Jalloud, who said before his departure that he hoped that "today's meeting in Damascus will lead to... an historic cohesion between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national (leftist) movement on the one hand and Syria on the other."

He appealed to President Assad and the Palestinian leaders "to make responsible efforts, because the masses are eager for this meeting."

PLO political department chief Farouk Kaddoumi (Abul Lutf), who is leading the delegation, said before leaving for Damascus: "The Palestinian resistance and the national movement have decided to take certain steps in the hope of peace in Lebanon."

"We hear only one appeal," he added, "and that is the appeal for peace."

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has expressed scepticism over the exercise.

Hope, in this city so sensitive to the slightest rumour, might also have been damaged by the news from the museum road area early this morning.

The 15 armoured cars of the Arab force were still two kilometres on the leftist side of the "green line" dividing the city when they met what one eye-witness said was "coordinated fire aimed at the peace-keeping forces."

Arab League envoy Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi, who has a special responsibility for the peace-keeping force, said he was not surprised by the attack, since "some parties mean to distract all efforts for peace."

He explained that the opening of the crossing point was planned as the first of two stages vital to the

return of normal life to the country. The next step will be the re-opening of Beirut International Airport.

The peace-keeping detachment moved into the museum district under agreements reached during the past two days between leaders of the Phalangist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The commander of the museum detachment told Reuters that his troops had taken up positions along the road between the Barbir Hospital and the museum, but he said he still could not classify the road as safe.

In the Tal Al Zaatar Palestinian camp, an attack by besieging right-wingers — the 62nd in 29 days — was beaten off by the camp's defenders late yesterday.

In another development, the In-

ternational Red Cross today called off a plan to evacuate wounded people from Tal Al Zaatar.

A Red Cross official reported heavy shelling and small-arms fire around the camp.

Firing later subsided but the Red Cross said the planned evacuation would not go ahead.

All sides in the fighting yesterday agreed to a five-hour ceasefire today to allow the evacuation of 100 seriously wounded people.

Two Red Cross officials entered the camp today and officials said an evacuation attempt might be made tomorrow.

A previous plan was thwarted by shooting as a Red Cross convoy neared the camp. Each side blamed the other for failing to observe the ceasefire.

## Explains Syrian role

## Assad assails Palestinian, leftist aims in Lebanon

DAMASCUS, July 21, (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Assad has declared he will continue his policy of military intervention in Lebanon, adding that three months ago he rejected a warning from Israel threatening Israeli troops may step into the conflict.

In a three-hour broadcast speech late last night, the president attacked Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, and leftwing Lebanese leader Kamal Junblatt, accusing them of conspiring against the Palestinian cause.

Their role in the conflict was a conspiracy against Christianity and Islam, he said, "because the Lebanese struggle is not between the two religions but between them and their enemies."

The president said that on April 14, the U.S. Ambassador to Syria, Mr. Richard Murphy, had brought him what he considered an Israeli ultimatum, saying the U.S. had been advised that Israel might intervene if Syria advanced any further into Lebanon.

He had rejected the note, he said, since "Syria will not be prepared to accept an ultimatum from any side throughout the world."

In his speech to provincial councillors elected last March, he re-

peatedly stressed that Syria had become involved in Lebanon because it "could not remain indifferent" as the situation deteriorated there.

Nearly 500,000 Syrians working in Lebanon had to return to Syria when fighting became general, along with 500,000 Lebanese refugees and 150,000 Palestinian refugees, he said.

Lebanese partition had long been sought by Zionists who "for political and ideological reasons want to create several religious mini-states in the region."

That would make Israel the region's strongest power and prevent the creation of a democratic and secular state, President Assad said.

He declared that only the interest of the Lebanese people would "defuse the scale of the Syrian intervention in Lebanon, including the size and location of Syrian troops."

President Assad declared he would not withdraw Syrian troops from Lebanon unless he was asked to do so by Lebanese legal authorities.

"While we would agree to pull out our forces from Lebanon at the request of President Suleiman Frangieh or any other official, we

[Continued on page 6]

## S. African violence kills 2 more: schools to re-open

PRETORIA, JULY 21 (R). — Black schools closed because of violence in African townships will re-open tomorrow, it was announced today.

They include schools in the township of Soweto, near Johannesburg. This was the starting point of last month's violence which spread to other townships, leaving 176 people dead and more than 1,000 injured.

The announcement was made in a joint statement by Justice Minister James Kruger and a delegation of black leaders who met him here.

The schools were originally due to open yesterday but were ordered to remain closed by Mr. Kruger who said there were reports that agitators planned to foment new riots.

Black violence erupted again yesterday killing at least two people and injuring 20 in the second such major outbreak in South Africa within five weeks.

Trouble broke out at Indian and black townships outside Witbank, a coal mine city 50 miles east of here, when 3,000 young Africans went on the rampage, burning and stoning cars and property belonging to whites, Indians and coloureds (mixed race).

Police said an African man was killed. A four-year-old white girl was among the injured.

Police evacuated Indians from the town and sent them to outsiders. Riot squads were sent from Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa, and army units were put on standby.

At one stage, police fired into the air when they were threatened by a crowd trying to prevent them making an arrest. But by today, they were believed to have the situation at Witbank under control.

The statement today said that Mr. Kruger had also agreed to reconsider his country-wide ban on open air meetings which is at present in force until the end of the month.

In another meeting here today, black leaders conferred with government officials about grievances which yesterday caused the renewed outbreak of violence.

The two Africans who died were both killed in Lynville township, near Witbank.

A police spokesman said today that one African youth was found dead with a bullet wound in his head and another was knocked down and killed by a government vehicle when the driver accelerated to escape from a threatening mob.

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## Higher goals

The success of the United States' efforts to soft land the Viking I spaceprobe on Mars comes at a time when the world is in the midst of more turmoil, violence and confusion than normal, and the technical perfection of this feat is dramatized in contrast with the mess on earth from which the Viking craft departed nearly a year ago. It is no accident that the Americans, with the Viking mission, and the Soviet Union, with the orbiting Salyut space station now serving as home for two cosmonauts, are both pressing ahead with their space programmes while they are the central figures in our divided bipolar world back here on earth.

The contrast between the fantastic technological successes of the Soviet and American space programmes and the chronic inability of the two nations to promote similar positive feats of international political harmony on earth is to be regretted, to be sure, and the gap between the technological success and the political discord is best seen in cases such as the recent war in Angola.

The Viking and Salyut feats of today are indicative of our tremendous human potential, and can often pave the way for small successes in our political dealings with one another. For example, the radar technology that is now used in the advance warning stations in the Sinai Desert is a byproduct of the Israeli-Egyptian accord of last September. But, the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport earlier this month was made possible by some fast satellite reconnaissance information provided to Israel by the United States. What would be the share of American responsibility had the Entebbe raid turned into a wild gun battle, resulting in the death of hundreds of people?

The fact is that technology is an instrument of humanity that is selectively put to use by the temporal decisions of human beings. Satellites and radar stations are not good or bad in themselves, but simply add the technological gloss of superhuman capabilities to the basic decisions made by men and women.

It is refreshing and comforting to follow such feats as this week's American and Soviet space successes, while the world is plagued by a series of wars, conflicts, disasters and injustices. There is a certain strange sensation in watching something negative like the Lebanese war via the positive instruments of a communications satellite.

The gap between what humankind can do in space and what humankind does on earth is dramatic, very much mirroring our weaknesses and our strengths. One hopes that the natural desire to strive for greater technological feats will ultimately result in the stark appreciation of the futility of a technological capability that is not put to more noble uses on earth.

To contrast all this with the display of men and women pushing themselves to the edge of their physical capabilities at the Montreal Olympics these days rounds out the dimensions of the human being. In the midst of technological success and new feats of physical and athletic prowess, one is nevertheless left with the nagging feeling that it is all quite useless if it does not contribute to the quest for human justice.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab in their Wednesday editorials put on record Prime Minister Badran's pledge to tackle the most outstanding problems facing the Jordanian people: high prices, the water shortage, roads, health and the Aqaba port.

Premier Badran made his pledge in a statement in which he thanked his well-wishers on his assumption of premiership.

Commending the premier's promises that the first order of business for his government would be to satisfy the urgent needs of his countrymen, Al Dustour says such a positive and responsible attitude will deepen the people's conviction that the government feels with them and that it will spare no effort to improve their living conditions.

Al Shaab describes the premier's initiative as proof of the government's genuine commitment to fulfill the national and pan-Arab duties assigned to it in his Majesty King Hussein's letter of designation.

Al Rai, however, commented on the Syrian President Hafez Assad's will speech Tuesday in which he explained the reasons behind Syrian his and the rock on which all presence in Lebanon... The paper says President Assad's explanation dwelt on several points:

1. Syria has become a sanctuary for one million Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians who were residing in Lebanon and were compelled by the Lebanese fighting to seek refuge in Syria.

2. What happens in Lebanon poses a direct threat to Syria's security.

3. The partition of Lebanon along religious lines would absolve Israel of the charge of racism levelled against it, as it would no longer be the only exclusivist religious political community in the region.

4. The events in Lebanon cannot be considered a reflection of real Islamic or Christian concepts, because raising a religious slogan as an excuse for sedition is an idea totally incompatible with Muslim and Arab standard alike.

At the same time, the Syrian press gave full prominence to President Assad's speech in which he explained the real facts about Syria's role in the Lebanese events.

The papers emphasised that the basic Syrian nationalistic stand the Syrian President Hafez Assad's would never change. "Syria will remain the pulsating heart of Arab and the rock on which all presence in Lebanon... The paper says President Assad's explanation dwelt on several points:

## Prince Hassan inspects First Infantry Division



Prince Hassan with officers of the First Infantry Division.

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Wednesday conducted an inspection tour of the First Infantry Division.

He was received on arrival at the division's headquarters, by the division commander and high ranking officers. The Crown Prince toured various divisional units and formations and looked over training methods.

## Abdul Hamid Sharaf carries

### message to Assad

AMMAN. — The Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf left for Damascus Wednesday noon carrying a message from His Majesty King Hussein to Syrian President Hafez Assad on the current Arab situation.

The Minister of Court, Amer Khammash, had earlier this week handed similar messages from His Majesty to King Khaled of Saudi Arabia and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

## National Briefs

● AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy, sent a cable of congratulations Wednesday to Poland's Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, on the occasion of his country's national day.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Wednesday received the Greek ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Wednesday received the Indian ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Municipal and Rural Credit Fund Wednesday approved a JD8,000 loan to the municipal council of Al Husseinia village in the Maan governorate to enable it to take over the village's water network.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Gbaleb Barakat Wednesday received Nationalist China's ambassador to Jordan.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

|                  |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar :    | 333.0 | 335.0 |
| U.K. sterling :  | 591.0 | 602.0 |
| French franc :   | 68.2  | 68.5  |
| Swiss franc :    | 134.3 | 134.7 |
| German mark :    | 129.6 | 130.0 |
| Iraqi dinar :    | 937.0 | 942.0 |
| Syrian pound :   | 83.50 | 84.50 |
| Egyptian pound : | 475.0 | 485.0 |
| Lebanese pound : | 101.0 | 102.0 |
| U.A.E. dirham :  | 83.50 | 83.80 |

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## Public Mining Co. digs into Jordan's vast mineral wealth potential

By Lina Gress

Special to the Jordan Times

Deposits of unexplored ores and mineral wealth in Jordan, which form the raw materials for future growth and development, have led to the establishment of the Public Mining Co. Ltd. in Jordan.

"To mine, beneficiate and market industrial rocks and non-metallic minerals such as clay, glass sand, feldspar, tripoli, gypsum, travertine and limestone constitutes the main activity of the company," Mr. Rajeh Al-Amin, the General Manager of the company told the Jordan Times.

The company provides the local ceramics, glass and cement industries with all the necessary raw materials and exports the extra ore, both raw and beneficiated. In this way, the Public Mining Company contributes to the national economy within the framework of the five-year development plan, Mr. Al-Amin added.

Among the projects that the Public Mining Company has completed since its inception in 1975 is the mining of kaolin (a fine, usually white clay used in ceramics and refractories and as an absorbent).

Kaolin mining was given priority because of the immediate need of the Jordan Ceramics Company for this mineral, Mr. Al-Amin explained.

Geological studies conducted by the Natural Resources Authority in conjunction with the company showed that one and a half million tons of kaolin reserves, ready for industrial use, were available in the Mahes region, in southern Jordan.

In the light of such studies, actual mining started in September 1975, and with the support of the government, 16 hectares of land was bought by the company.

The company also bought all the equipment and machinery for the mining operation and built storage facilities as well as offices on the site.

Due to the urgent need for kaolin, the mine was at first opened at a primitive level and work started in a tent pending the completion of the buildings.

In this way, the Public Mining Company provided the Jordan Ceramics Company with 6500 tons of various kinds of kaolin and clay, enabling the latter to manufacture a new brand of ceramic tiles which will soon be on the market.

The mining company has also been able to secure the needs of the ceramics company for glass sand, dolomite and limestone according to the required specifications.

The mining company has also sold 1000 tons of kaolin to the wet batteries company for the manufacture of batteries. It is now exporting, on a trial basis, a quantity of kaolin to Kuwait for agricultural purposes.

Concerning the clay beneficiation plant, a project the company is contemplating, Mr. Al-Amin said that the company signed an agreement with an international firm to conduct a feasibility and technical study on the production of special and higher quality clay.

Depending on the results of the study, to be completed by the end of July 1976, the decision on whether to erect the beneficiation plant or not will be made.

Final steps have been taken to commence mining the "gypsum ore", available in commercial quantities in the Zerka river area and mining operations will start by August 1st, 1976.

Mr. Al-Amin further said that the mining company has concluded a sales contract for 20,000 tons annually with the cement company, with a potential for increase to 50,000 per year.

The gypsum which the cement company is presently using is imported from Syria; but with the discovery of the ore in the Zerka river area, Jordan will be self-sufficient and predictions are that it would also be able to export surplus production.

Additional uses of Jordanian

gypsum are envisaged in the manufacture of plaster of paris and gypsum boards to be used in partitions for buildings. Furthermore, the Public Mining Company is expected to supply all the required quantities of gypsum to a new cement factory, which is to be constructed soon in the South of Jordan, for export purposes.

To be able to implement the gypsum project, the Public Mining Company in conjunction with the Ministry of Public Works, opened a special 7 km. road leading to the gypsum deposits.

Mr. Al-Amin stressed. A new crusher plant with a capacity of 500 tons per hour is to be constructed.

According to Mr. Al-Amin, a feasibility study conducted showed the new crusher plant project to be economically very valuable in view of the great demand for crushed stone to meet the demand arising from the accelerated rate of construction in Jordan.

With the help of an international consultant firm, specification for a tender on the crusher plant project will soon be released.

Future projects of the company aim at exploiting new minerals to satisfy the needs of local industries and to export surplus products.

In more specific terms, Mr. Al-Amin said that with the cooperation of the Natural Resources Authority, the Public Mining Company is investigating the economic and technical feasibility of the use of glass sand and feldspar for the manufacture of ceramics, tripoli for pastes and paints as well as different qualities of marble including granite in travertine.

The Public Mining Company with its one million dinars capital is a shareholding company. 51% of the shares are owned by the government, while the rest of the shares are owned by the private sector.

It actively operates with mining and mechanical engineering, a geologist and sixty skilled and non-skilled workers.

Mr. Al-Amin hopes that the government will continue to contribute towards the success of projects undertaken by allocating an additional budget to the Natural Resources Authority and the National Planning Council, enable them to undertake research on projects that are given priority rating.

Among joint Jordanian-Syrian projects, the white cement project is to be set up in Jordan in the availability here of large quantities of kaolin and limestone, the basic raw materials needed for the manufacture of white cement.

The Public Mining Company Mr. Al-Amin said, will provide the Jordanian-Syrian white cement project with all the raw materials it needs.

The Public Mining Company also to supply industrial firms in Syria with kaolin to be used in the manufacture of health products.

Negotiations for future joint projects will cover the exchange of workers and exports.

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|       |                                  |
|-------|----------------------------------|
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| 7.30  | News bulletin                    |
| 7.40  | News reel                        |
| 8.00  | Sign off                         |
| 12.00 | Pop session (Part I)             |
| 1.00  | News summary                     |
| 1.03  | Pop session (Part II)            |
| 2.00  | News bulletin                    |
| 2.15  | Radio magazine                   |

|      |                        |
|------|------------------------|
| 2.30 | Doctor at large        |
| 3.00 | Concert hour           |
| 4.00 | Old favourites         |
| 4.30 | Easy listening         |
| 5.00 | Special feature        |
| 5.30 | Pop session (Part III) |
| 6.00 | News summary           |
| 6.03 | Listener's choice      |
| 6.30 | Pop music U.S.A.       |
| 7.00 | News bulletin          |
| 7.10 | News reel              |
| 7.30 | Sign off               |

## Amman Airport

### Departures :

|       |                            |
|-------|----------------------------|
| 10.00 | Cairo (EA)                 |
| 10.30 | Rome                       |
| 11.00 | Cairo                      |
| 11.15 | Kuwait (KAC)               |
| 11.30 | Athens, Madrid, Casablanca |
| 12.35 | London (BA)                |
| 13.00 | Aqaba (SA)                 |
| 13.30 | Paris                      |
| 15.45 | Damascus (SA)              |
| 19.00 | Dhahran                    |
| 20.00 | Ahu Dhabi, Bangkok         |
| 20.15 | Dhahran                    |
| 22.30 | Riyadh, Dhahran (SAA)      |

### Arrivals :

|       |                             |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 9.00  | Cairo (EA)                  |
| 9.30  | Dhahran                     |
| 9.30  | Bangkok, Bahrain            |
| 9.40  | Kuwait                      |
| 10.30 | Kuwait (KAC)                |
| 12.20 | Deir El Zoor, Damascus (SA) |
| 15.05 | Aqaba (SA)                  |
| 17.30 | Cairo                       |
| 18.15 | Copenhagen, Vienna          |
| 19.00 | London                      |
| 19.00 | Rome                        |
| 21.00 | Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)     |
| 21.20 | Riyadh (SAA)                |
| 01.00 | Dhahran                     |
| 02.15 | Dhahran                     |

## Market Prices

|                          |         |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Apricots :               | 160—200 |
| Bell pepper :            | 80—120  |
| Bananas :                | 160—200 |
| Carrots :                | 40—60   |
| Cabbage :                | 50—80   |
| Cucumbers (small) :      | 120—160 |
| Cucumbers (large) :      | 50—80   |
| Eggplant (small) :       | 80—110  |
| Eggplant (large) :       | 40—55   |
| Green beans :            | 80—120  |
| Garlic (dry) :           | 180—230 |
| Grapes :                 | 120—160 |
| Hot pepper :             | 200—240 |
| Lemon :                  | 80—120  |
| Marrow (small) :         | 80—110  |
| Marrow (regular) :       | 80—110  |
| Musk melon :             | 70—100  |
| Orange :                 | 120—160 |
| Onion (dry) (imp.) :     | 80—100  |
| Onions (white) :         | 50—80   |
| Okra (green) :           | 140—180 |
| Okra (red) :             | 80—120  |
| Potatoes (local) :       | 100—140 |
| Peaches (large) :        | 200—260 |
| Peaches (small) :        | 120—180 |
| Pears :                  | 160—200 |
| String beans :           | 160—200 |
| Tomatoes :               | 100—130 |
| Spinach :                | 35—55   |
| Water melon (large) :    | 70      |
| Water melon (small) :    | 50      |
| Wild cucumbers (small) : | 80—100  |
| Wild cucumbers (large) : | 40—60   |

## Television

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Channel 3 & 6 : |                    |
| 6.00            | Quran              |
| 6.15            | Cartoons           |
| 6.30            | Children's program |
| 7.00            | Cop and the kid    |
| 8.00            | News in Arabic     |
| Channel 3 :     |                    |
| 7.30            | Science and life   |
| 8.30            | Arabic series      |
| 9.30            | Quiz               |
| 10.15           | Play               |
| Channel 6 :     |                    |
| 7.30            | News in Hebrew     |
| 7.45            | Varieties          |
| 8.30            | Sixth sense        |
| 9.30            | Feature film       |
| 10.00           | News in English    |
| 10.15           | Cont. of feature   |

## Emergencies

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Doctors :               |         |
| Dr. Abdul Aziz Abou El- |         |
| (22520)                 |         |
| Dr. Yousef Samour :     | (68)    |
| Pharmacies :            |         |
| Palestine :             | (25216) |
| Lubna :                 | (44944) |
| Shahattat :             | (21699) |
| Taxis :                 |         |
| Amman :                 | (51424) |
| Rainbow :               | (37249) |
| Venecia :               | (44584) |



## Salisbury blasts ing war home to nite Rhodesians

**Salisbury, July 21 (R).** — Two buildings in the centre of Salisbury have brought home to the city the reality of the guerrilla war which has been raging on the border since the Rhodesians' withdrawal from the area.

Police would not say that the buildings were hit by a mortar shell, but a restaurant and a night club, one a mile away — were definitely the work of guerrillas. But a police official said they certainly be called "terrorism."

or the citizens of Salisbury, the first plan was that this could mark the end of urban guerrilla warfare. The compact city of 120,000 which is surrounded by black townships, was the first target of the guerrillas.

The first explosion was out on the second night, which was the first night of the guerrilla war. It was a small explosion, but it was a warning. It was a warning that the guerrillas were not only in the area, but they were also in the city.

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## MPLA office in Lisbon rocked by blast

**Lisbon, July 21 (R).** — A powerful bomb explosion ripped through the Lisbon offices of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) last night, causing severe damage but no casualties.

The three-storey building in the centre had been closed since April when relations between Portugal and its former colony of Angola soured.

A delegation of MPLA representatives was in Lisbon earlier this week for informal talks with Portuguese officials aimed at improving relations between the two countries.



**REFUGEE PORT** — A refugee uses a rope to climb aboard a ship bound for Egypt in the southern Lebanese port of Tyre, Tuesday. A mass exodus has developed, with Lebanese — and almost all remaining foreigners — attempting to leave in all directions, as heavy fighting continues. (AP Wirephoto).

## Seeking safety, not adventure

# Tyre is once again departure port for Lebanese who take to the sea

By Bernard Estrade

**TYRE, South Lebanon, July 21 (AFP)** — Five days a week this tiny port 80 kms from Beirut has been the first step in the exodus of people living in regions controlled by the progressive forces.

Those who think the road to Damascus is too dangerous prefer to come to Tyre to take a boat to Egypt or Cyprus, undoubtedly the best escape routes these days.

Almost normal boat schedules have been kept over the past 12 days from Tyre to Alexandria or Larnaca, and over 3,000 fleeing Lebanese have taken them in that time.

An ancient Lebanese freighter "Abdul Bassat" on Tuesday took on half a dozen cars, several tons of luggage and 400 passengers. The loading took eight hours in indescribable confusion in scorching heat.

Even after the freighter cast off from the quay, several families who arrived late tried to board her at sea, but were turned back by the captain.

Groups of refugees clustered everywhere on deck, even in the lifeboats.

A group of 20 hare-chested youths clapped their hands in a traditional Lebanese song, accompanied by a guitarist as the freighter slipped away.

"Now for us it is finished, finished. We are leaving this country," a 20-year-old shouted out. He and his family of about 30 people were quitting for good, he said.

"We had four shops in Beirut and a big house. The shops were looted and destroyed and our house burned down. We are leaving with all we have."

He pointed to a dozen hefty crates on the deck.

A well-dressed woman wept quietly as she tried to collect her small children around her. "We lived in Beirut in a dangerous area. We stayed as long as possible but now we have decided to leave. It is impossible there," she says.

The fare to safety is cheap — a mere 135 Lebanese pounds (\$40).

It is the same price for the family rolling up in luxury cars as for the family which reaches the port almost penniless.

The post commander, an officer of the breakaway Lebanese Arab Army which joined the progressists, told AFP that he permitted any who wanted to leave the country to do so.

The police and customs formalities are carried out normally and there is no particular tax laid on the refugees.

"An exception is made for Palestinians who need a special exit visa," he said.

Refugees prefer to sail from Tyre rather than Sidon, 40 kms to the north.

The reason is that Sidon has been shelled several times by artillery firing from the surrounding hillsides, and the port there is almost paralysed.

Documents found in the north-west suburb of Villa Martelli, in the flat where Santucho was gunned down with aide Jose Benito Urteaga, included a list of guerrilla "safe houses" throughout Argentina, the sources said.

A document carried by Urteaga mentioned an address in a southern suburb. Security forces who went there immediately after the Villa Martelli raid surprised and killed five more guerrillas, the official statement said.

These included the number two in the ERP hierarchy, Enrique Gorriaran Merlo, and another Santucho aide, Domingo Menza.

Last night's communiqué made no mention of casualties among troops and police. But informed sources said army Captain Juan Carlos Leonetti, mentioned in an earlier communiqué as "killed by subversive delinquents" led the Villa Martelli raiding party.

The sources said Captain Leonetti was an intelligence officer who had been on the track of Santucho for several months.

The official communiqué said Santucho and Urteaga at first offered no resistance when surprised by a patrol, acting on a tip-off, who went to their second floor apartment in a modern skyscraper block.

But while their identities were being checked, Santucho pulled a gun and the patrol shot both men. Santucho was carrying an air ti-

## After killing top leaders Argentina seeks to wipe out guerrillas

**BUENOS AIRES, July 21 (Agencies)** — Argentina's authorities today aimed for total destruction of the country's marxist guerrilla movement following the killing of guerrilla chief Roberto Santucho in a gun battle with security forces on Monday.

An official army statement last night confirmed that in addition to Santucho, 39-year-old founder and commander-in-chief of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), three of his top aides had also been killed.

The statement said the total guerrilla death toll was seven, although informed military sources made it 12.

The sources said the deaths meant the ERP had been "beheaded." They predicted a mop-up operation of the remaining members of what was until recently the most dangerous guerrilla movement in Latin America.

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chet in a false name for a flight which would have taken him to Cuba, the communiqué said.

The death of Mr. Santucho has dealt a severe psychological and material blow to the guerrilla group.

Three escapes from the hands of police during his six-year fight against the authorities gave him a legendary invincibility.

Moreover, observers believe, he will be difficult to replace as chief, in spite of the ERP's commitment-type collective leadership.

Nevertheless, the ERP, armed wing of the Workers' Revolutionary Party, is not expected to collapse. It has suffered great losses since the March ouster by the army of President Isabelita Peron.

Addressing a mass rally in Nicosia on the second anniversary of the Turkish landing in Cyprus, he made an emotional call to his people to unite for a long and arduous struggle to alter the situation brought about by the invasion, which left almost 40 per cent of the island under Turkish control.

The speech reaffirmed a policy which Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash warned last week would only lead the Greek Cypriots to "further disasters."

Archbishop Makarios, sharing the platform with former Greek Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos, told the rally: "We shall never recognise and we shall never legitimise by our signature the fait accompli created by military aggression."

He said efforts were being made by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to bring about a resumption of long-deadlocked talks to end the crisis.

"But it is my feeling that hopes of progress are very slim," adding, however, that the Greek Cypriots would again resort to the United Nations. Although he recognised that to some extent U.N. resolutions were of only theoretical value, they were nonetheless of enormous significance in the search for a just solution, he said.

Earlier on the Turkish side of the Cypriot dividing line, Mr. Denkash attacked Greek Cypriot advocates of "the long struggle" and said: "There is a limit to the time to be granted to these adventurers to see the realities."

Speaking at a wreath-laying ceremony, he said Turkey's action two years ago was a "divine intervention and not an invasion or an act of injustice against the Greek Cypriots."

## Makarios: hopes of progress in communal talks are slim

**NICOSIA, July 20 (R).** — President Makarios of Cyprus said tonight that hopes of progress in the deadlocked negotiations with the Turkish Cypriots were slim.

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Number of world's dependents is on the increase

**GENEVA, July 20 (R).** — The number of dependent people in the world seems to be growing faster than either the work force or the population, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said today.

Its bureau of statistics said that between 1950 and 1975, for every 100 people added to the world's labour force the number of dependents went up by more than 170.

The world's population rose 65 per cent over this period, from 2,500 million to 3,970 million. The labour force increased by 49 per cent to 1,640 million. The number of dependents increased by 88 per cent, from 1,400 million to 2,330 million.

The bureau said the population rise had thrown an increased burden of dependents on workers nearly everywhere. "However, rapid increases in the female's share of the labour force in certain regions of the world have helped stem what might be viewed as a runaway situation," it added.

Children under 15 years old accounted for about 60 per cent of all dependents throughout the 25-year period, it said.

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## Second rand devaluation feared Gold price decline worries South Africans

JOHANNESBURG, July 21, (R). — The "golden city" of Johannesburg, centre of the biggest gold-producing country in the Western world, is facing one of the most serious economic periods in its 90-year history.

If the price of gold continues its downward spiral much longer, South Africa will suffer its second major currency devaluation within a year and the closure of several of the less profitable mines, financial analysts said.

With yesterday's London afternoon fix of \$ 107.75 an ounce, the price is at its lowest ebb since November 1973.

on the Johannesburg stock exchange the price of gold shares are at their lowest since April 1973.

Already there is widespread talk among newspaper pundits here that Finance Minister Owen Horwood will soon be forced to consider a further devaluation of the rand.

Last September, the currency was devalued 17.9 per cent—the biggest devaluation in South African history.

But financial analysts say the South African government is determined to sit out the current run on the gold price for as long as possible.

They say that price will have to fall below \$ 100 an ounce before Mr. Horwood even begins to consider a devaluation. Some experts put the figure even lower—at around \$ 90 an ounce.

Analysts say that other measures, such as import deposits, are more likely than a hasty devaluation.

Although South Africa, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will not be allowed to impose widespread import controls, an import deposit scheme might be used as a temporary measure, the analysts say.

South Africa's reserves have been dropping at the rate of 24.5 million rands (about 14 million sterling) a week since March 17

this year to stand now at 759.1 million rands (about 420 million sterling).

March 17 was the date of South Africa's "gold swap"—a move which brought in an estimated 400 million rands (230 million sterling) in foreign exchange.

South Africa is also suffering a serious inflation problem at present, a factor which is likely to weigh heavily against a decision to devalue the rand. Some estimates

## IMF may abandon gold auction pricing scheme

WASHINGTON, July 21, (AFP). — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) could abandon the present pricing method for its third gold bullion auction scheduled for September 15, informed sources said here today.

The plunge in the free market rate following the second auction on July 14, when the auction price was \$ 122.05, means the developing countries who are to benefit from the IMF sales stand to receive less than they hoped.

The money from the sales is designed to help neediest countries handle their payments deficit problems. The amount they get is the difference between the IMF account book price (\$ 42) and the auction price.

If the gold rate were to remain within a range of \$ 120 to \$ 130 an ounce, these countries would receive about \$ 1,500 million to which must be added \$ 600 million from their quota of gold sold.

But the \$ 16 drop in the gold rate since Thursday last week implied a loss of \$ 400 million in the next four years.

It is for this reason that the IMF, according to the informed sources, may decide to abandon the present pricing method for its third auction.

Instead of the bullion being sold by a rate fixed by the IMF, it could be sold at the best rate bid by the purchasers.

Some monetary experts believe this could produce a bigger yield from the auctions. The IMF was thought likely to make a decision on this matter very shortly, as

mates put the annual inflation rate at up to 20 per cent.

Analysts were reluctant to discuss the impact on the economy of last month's black township violence. So far there has been little direct effect on the stock market or on business confidence.

Meanwhile, the stark fact of economic life here is that South Africa loses about 200 million rands (120 sterling) in annual foreign earnings for every \$ 10 drop in the gold price.

## UAE, PLO ponder bilateral aid accord

ABU DHABI, July 21, (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has proposed giving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) financial and technical help under a cooperation agreement, a PLO official was quoted as saying here today.

Mr. Abdullah Al Hourani, PLO Director-General of Information, told the newspaper Al Wahda that the agreement, proposed during talks here, would be the first of its kind between the PLO and an Arab state.

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## French police say only pros could have pulled off Nice bank robbery

NICE, France, July 21, (R). — Police today believed a commando group of specialists executed what could be the world's biggest bank raid after burrowing through sewers in this Mediterranean resort.

Superintendent Jacques Besson, who is leading the police investigation, said last night that there were only about four gangs in France capable of such an audacious and professional raid.

But police have no firm clues about what has been dubbed the "sewer rat" gang, whose members fled at the weekend with an estimated 50 million francs (5,700,000 sterling) from the Societe Generale Bank's strongroom.

As furious customers clamoured outside the bank last night for reassurance that their safe deposit boxes were not among the 320 rifled, Superintendent Besson told a press conference that bank officials had not put an alarm system in the strongroom because they believed it impregnable.

The bank had been under virtual siege from customers since early yesterday when news of the raid broke.

The gang, which tunneled eight metres up through sewers, left untouched 3,680 deposit boxes. No accurate tally for the robbery can be given until every customer has been contacted.

"No shooting, no violence, no bates" was scrawled on a strongroom wall with an inverted "y" in a circle daubed nearby. The sign resembled that of some peace campaign, notably the campaign for nuclear disarmament.

Detectives have begun questioning local suppliers in the hope of finding out who sold the gang the cutting equipment left behind.

Sewer workers, who found discarded pocket torches, tools and hammers, believe the robbers took up to two weeks to burrow through to the bank, using a stream running below ground to remain undetected.



CALIFORNIA'S GIANT REDWOOD TREES look down on bicyclist patiently pedalling across the United States from north to south. The cyclist is June Sipke, who with her husband Greg made the entire 18,000-mile (24,000-kilometre) trip from Alaska to the tip of South America.

## Are Cubans an army of occupation in Cabinda?

CABINDA, ANGOLA (CSM). — According to local people, the empty trucks were either going to move troops or were headed to Pointe Noire, about 100 miles away to fill up with goods from Cuban ships.

Flour and other food must be imported to Cabinda — Cubans with AK-47 rifles guard the town bakery. The other main import for local consumption currently is mackerel from Tokyo, which came in boxes stamped Havana.

There is a shortage of vegetables, but a new shipment of canned milk from the Netherlands lines some shop shelves.

Cabindans complain that Cubans get the best imports, including meat, which is moved in refrigerated trucks, and Cubans get free treatment in the hospital, whereas Cabindans have to pay high prices.

When this reporter arrived in Cabinda, she was not inclined to call the Cubans and FAPLA soldiers an army of occupation, but after talking and losing track in trying to count Cubans, this would seem to be the only logical conclusion.

In two days in Cabinda Town, hundreds of Cubans were observed driving trucks, armoured cars, and a tank carrier, and shopping in the few stores.

A local resident identified a couple walking arm in arm as Cubans (Cuban women are working as assistants in the town's hospital). A uniformed soldier in a shop said he was buying the small black net shirt he held for a child.

Doctors in the hospital include Cuban, Dutch and Portuguese. A source sympathetic to the Angolan government said soldiers wounded in the fighting with local guerrillas are brought to the hospital twice daily.

The Cuban soldiers and MPLA (army of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) are essentially an army of occupation because there is no willing support for them among the Cabindans.

The Front for the Liberation of Cabinda (FLEC) is only three years old and has no clear political programme, but it has the moral backing of the local Flote tribe and is opposing the Cubans with some effect in guerrilla attacks.

FLEC has an office in Paris and one in Kinshasa, Zaire. Its only known leader, a Commander Tati, had ties with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), with Zaire President Mobutu, and with white Portuguese during the Angolan civil war.

Portuguese men reportedly are fighting alongside FLEC forces in the rain forest in the northeast of Cabinda.

About four weeks ago the FLEC successfully ambushed a convoy of Cuban trucks on the road to Miconje, a town on the border with Congo Brazzaville.

Informed Western sources say the FLEC controls one-third of Cabinda, the swampy rain forest north from Buco Zau.

After the recent FLEC ambush the Cubans quickly imported tanks and at least five helicopter gunships that each can carry 11 soldiers. They are lengthening the runway at Cabinda Town.

The main supply port for Cabinda is Pointe Noire in Congo Brazzaville. This reporter sat on a park bench in town shortly after 5 p.m. one day in early July and watched 11 huge trucks stream north out of town driven by Cuban soldiers.

## Shah reveals Iranian desire to finance S. Asia scheme

TEHRAN, July 21, (AFP). — A gladiatorial delegation opened talks in Tehran today for trade and economic cooperation with Iran. Reza Pahlavi has said in an interview with the editor of Bombay's weekly Blitz.

The chief projects concerned aluminium smelters, paper mills and chemical fertiliser factories, the products from which will be exported mainly to Iran.

The Shah said that he was prepared to contribute to the financing of a big irrigation project in the state of Rajasthan. The loan would be repaid with deliveries of food products over a 20-year period.

Referring to the fall in Iranian oil exports, the Shah confirmed that Iran, programme for aid to under-developed countries would suffer. But he said that India would continue to benefit from Iranian aid, like Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The sovereign then mentioned a plan to build an electric railway linking Iran, Pakistan and India. He said that the power would be supplied by nuclear centres, one of which would be Chahbahar, in Iranian Beluchistan, on the Indian Ocean.

Regarding the presence of the two super-powers in the Indian Ocean, the Shah said that Iran and India had agreed to make the region a "peace zone". But, while India opposes the presence of the United States, Iran cannot agree to the Soviet presence.

In conclusion, the Shah strongly criticised Cuba's intervention in Angola and the interference of Cuban soldiers in South Yemen, where he said they were giving support to "revolutionaries and terrorists."

In another development, a Ban-

## German spies may be uncovered

BONN, July 20 (AFP). — The West German counter-espionage service believes it has uncovered 40 East German spies since last month, an informed source said here today.

Some had been arrested but most had left hurriedly for eastern Europe since the latest investigations began, apparently confirming official suspicions, the source said.

## Have South Africa's blacks tasted victory

JOHANNESBURG, (CSM). — Now that the South African government has backed down on its earlier insistence that teaching in certain subjects in African schools be in Afrikaans, the two big questions are:

1. Will blacks in South Africa see this as victory for violent protest and be tempted to resort to further protest to secure government concessions on even more irritating and humiliating issues than compulsory Afrikaans?

These include the pass laws, the separation of families under the present apartheid system, and the obligatory loss of South African citizenship of those urban Africans whose roots are in the separate "homelands."

2. Or will M. Vorster, awakened by last month's violent black protest at Soweto, outside Johannesburg, and other African townships, press his hitherto mild-line fellow Afrikaners to accept speedily those minimal (albeit radical) changes in the South African system needed to head off full eruption of the racial volcano of which Soweto was only a sputtering?

The concession on compulsory teaching of some subjects in Afrikaans in African township schools is in many ways a landmark.

South African governments since 1948 — when the Afrikaner-dominated National Party came to power to remain there ever since — have hitherto responded to black protest, particularly violent protest, by reinforcing their hard-line racial policy, not by giving in.

Admittedly, there has been a harsher side to the official reaction to the violence in Soweto and other townships, in which 176 people were killed and over 1,000 hurt.

Justice Minister James Kruger said in late June that 1,298 people had been arrested as a result of the riots. The chief of the security police in Pretoria confirmed that among those detained were an official of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of Southern Africa, a former president of the



Students at African township school sang Shantana: victory Africans.

## Japanese plan increased imports

TOKYO, July 21, (R). — Embarrassed by too much of a good thing, Japan is drawing up plans to increase its imports and spend more money abroad, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Increased imports would help to offset Japan's booming export trade, which has led to a record trade surplus, concern abroad and pressure in the foreign exchange markets for an increase in the floating value of the yen.

Japanese importers could find money easier to borrow and quota limits eased on purchases of wheat and beef if the plans now under consideration are carried through, ministry officials said.

But they cautioned that it would be at least the end of August

before details were worked out, and the plans would still need the approval of the Bank of Japan and other government officials.

Japan's trade surplus soared to a record \$ 3,835 million in the first half of this year.

The Japan Trade Conference, a government-sponsored body, today issued a call for steps to increase imports.

It said that Japan should seek a better balance in its international trade to avert foreign criticism of an aggressive export policy.

## Bangladesh seeks \$1 billion in aid

DACCA, July 21, (R). — Bangladesh has asked Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Development Bank for more than a billion dollars in development aid and support for its balance of payments, presidential advisor Dr. Mirza Nurul Huda has disclosed.

Dr. Huda, who returned last night from a visit to Riyadh, said economic experts from Saudi Arabia and the bank were due in Bangladesh shortly to assess aid prospects. He said economic support for the country had been promised by King Khaled.

Intended projects included the construction of an international airport, the purchase of aircraft and ships and development of an export-orientated fertilisers factory.

## U.K. unemployment nears 1.5 m mark

LONDON, July 21, (AFP). — Britain has an unemployment figure of 1,463,456, a postwar record, latest monthly statistics showed today.

The increase between mid-June and mid-July was 131,618 or roughly ten per cent, as between 225,000 and 275,000 school-leavers began looking for work.

Unemployed now represent 6.3 per cent of the labour force.

## Bargain basement prices follow U.S. Thailand departure

BANGKOK, July 21, (AFP). — The American military authorities have offered to sell Thailand 15,000 tons of munitions stocked in this country for \$ 45 million according to foreign ministry sources.

These munitions, which were intended for the Vietnam War, are only one item of the goods the United States is giving Thailand gratis or selling at low prices following the total withdrawal of American troops from Thailand.

As from yesterday, the United States, which a few years ago had around 38,000 men and several squadrons of aircraft, including giant B-52 bombers, on Thai soil is allowed to maintain less than 271 advisers working in the framework of the Thai-American military co-operation agreement.

The last U.S. soldier to leave Thailand yesterday was Sergeant George L. Davis, 40, from Cincinnati.



## Tug-of-war develops in Egypt as traditional Islam faces modernists

CAIRO, (AP). — As Egypt fights its way toward 20th century modernisation, religion still plays a major role in determining events and sometimes slowing them down.

A law recently passed banning Egyptians from drinking alcohol is a landmark in continuing efforts by conservative forces to make this cosmopolitan society conform to Islam, the state religion.

Ironically enough, beer was first brewed here and ancient Egyptians are known to have had 17 varieties of it. Many Moslems, whose ancestors invaded Egypt in the seventh century A.D., have been drinking alcohol for years.

The move in Parliament was seen as an attempt by Moslem religious leaders to affirm their grip over the masses. Their authority has been eroded in recent years by the spread of liberal western mores among the urban middle classes.

Egyptians are generally religious. Many pray five times a day, fast from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramadan and when they can afford it make a pilgrimage to Mecca, where the Prophet Mohammed founded Islam nearly 14 centuries ago.

"But that is not enough," said Mohammed Hassan Eldahaby, minister of religious affairs. "Our social and economic problems will be solved only by implementing Islamic law."

"There would be no theft in this country if one of two thieves had their right arm and left leg chopped off, as prescribed in the Quran," said Grand Imam Abdel Halim Mahmoud, head of the 1000-year-old Al Azhar theological school.

A group of like-minded parliamentarians who rammed through the ban on alcohol are now seeking to follow it up by more severe bills that would have a Moslem drinking liquor flogged 80 times, or 10 to 20 times if he is merely seated at a table where others are drinking.

They would also have an adulterer stoned to death and a highway robber crucified, a male hairdresser forbidden to comb women and an actor prohibited from kissing an actress on the screen.

"We have to go back to Islamic laws and Quranic teachings of morality," said Ismail Matouk, one of the conservative Moslem parliamentarians. "There is grow-

ing violence and corruption of morals in the country. They can only be eliminated by implementing religious teachings.

Such radical demands in the name of Islam are approved by much of the populace. But they are causing anxiety among the more liberal-minded believers who are trying to lead Egypt to better times through the adoption of Western technology and ways.

"Religion is for God and the country for man," said prominent Egyptian writer Naguib Mahfouz. "Islamic law was instituted centuries ago when state and religion were identical. Those who clamour for its reinstitution now should remember we are a Socialist country."

"It is the gap between crippling poverty and extravagant wealth that foments the ills of our society." People would not steal if they had all they needed, he said.

The tug of war between radical and liberal minded Moslems has delayed some social changes. For instance:

A bill giving a Moslem woman the right to initiate divorce proceedings if her husband has taken a second wife and making the man's right to summarily di-

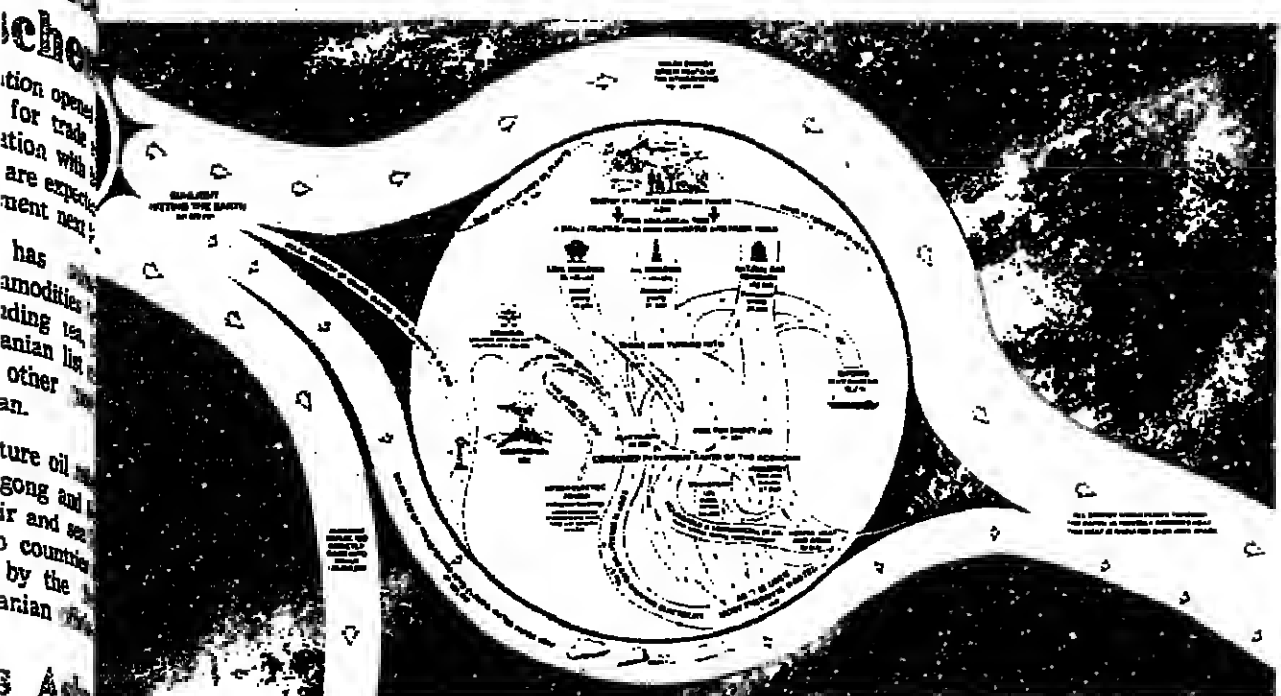
vorce his wife more difficult to enforce. It was submitted to Parliament two years ago, but was bogged down in dispute until the Azhar gave way in February.

An effective birth control programme for this overpopulated country where nearly one million babies are born a year. It is still hampered by Islamic teachings that say children are a blessing from God.

While economic planners fight to increase industrial production in an effort to raise the national income, a Moslem factory worker is perfectly within his right in stopping a production line 30 minutes a day at various intervals to perform prayers.

"A good Moslem must perform prayers on time," says the Mufti Sheikh Mohammed Khater, otherwise it is a sin.

"If we have to live in the 20th century with the mentality of the 7th we can forget all about progress," said one liberal Moslem sociologist, Saad Eddin Ibrahim. "Had the Prophet lived in our age he would have modified the laws to match our times. The return to outmoded religious practices is an escapism from the frustrations of modern age."



## Everything you ever wanted to know about the earth's energy...

YORK (CSM) — The source of all energy flow on earth is the sun. Incoming solar energy is represented by the broad band striking earth from the left on the accompanying chart. The energy bounces off the sun's surface and is captured by the band glancing to the left.

These are the major sources of power in the world today and are portrayed near the top of the globe.

Other important energy contributions to the U.S. and other industrial economies come from hydro-power and nuclear fission. Their symbols are below and to the left of those of the fossil fuels.

The way energy flows through the U.S. is traced by the weaving bands at the chart's centre.

Energy comes from various sources and is distributed either as electricity or as fuel. Thus energy flows into various sectors of the economy — household and commercial, transportation and industry.

In each sector, some energy is put to use, but much is wasted. To show this, the energy flows split into two categories.

Ultimately, all energy on earth becomes heat. The planet then

gets rid of excess heat by radiating it back into space as noted in the lower right of the chart.

Numbers spotted throughout the chart give an indication of the amounts of energy present in various forms. They are given in kilowatt-hours.

Those dealing with the energy coming directly from the sun are yearly totals and have been divided by the total world population to represent annual global energy per person. This is also true for geothermal energy.

Figures for U.S. national energy resources and use — including fossil fuel, hydropower, and uranium reserves — are shown in the different scale of kilowatt-hours per capita in U.S.

Those numbers labeled reserves are the total kilowatt-hours stored in the specified form while those dealing with energy use are yearly figures for 1971.

### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Wearing shoes
5. Laver
8. Difficulty
11. Play in water
12. Lug
13. Form of Ethel
14. Over
15. Cargo vessel
17. Oil of orange flowers
19. Biblical character
20. Unit of reluctance: abbr.
21. Scandinavians
24. Prison
28. Western country
29. Not in vogue
30. Most uninteresting
33. Hawaiian raspberry shrub
36. Sheep
37. Makeshift
38. Concern
42. Translation
45. Name for Athens
46. Prayer bead
47. Depression-era agency
48. Encamp
49. Youth
50. Hard
51. Old Italian family

NOTUM PACA  
DEVISE ADAM  
SUGARED RONE  
ORA ERIGERON  
RUTA SCANNED  
AMEBA ORT  
ALA OATEN  
ABELARD LAMA  
BEGONIAS MIM  
BIRN STEEPLE  
AGEE TURKEY  
SETS AMBER

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

1. Cob
2. Abhor
3. Perfume
4. Banish
5. Replenishes
6. Blade
7. Celtic soothsayer
8. Train
9. Indian
10. Stop
16. Man's name
18. Oahu token
22. Worm
23. Perched
24. Stole
25. Arctic bird
26. Headed the cast
27. Perpetual
31. Fear and wonder
32. Ambassador
34. — Cruces
35. Flying
39. Beverages
40. Rissure
41. Fruit
42. Tank
43. Miss LeGallienne
44. Metal



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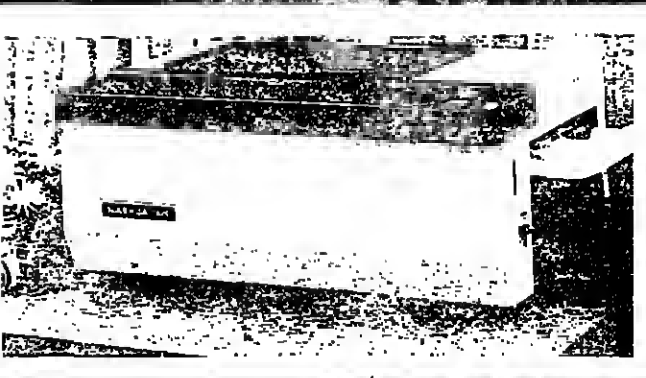
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